

## HELD ON AS LONG AS HUMANS COULD

Detailed Description of Surrender of Przemyśl Is Given Out.

## INTENSE SUFFERING

Would Not Surrender as Long as There Was a Mouthful to Eat.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
BUDAPEST, April 24.—A full description of the history of the fortress of Przemyśl and its garrison has been issued by the Austrian general staff, giving an account of the capture, the suffering of the men, and details relating to the provisioning of the garrison. The statement in part is as follows:  
"The garrison of the fortress held Przemyśl to the very last hour that human force could do so in the military sense of the word. General Kusmanek only surrendered when such a course was dictated by humane and military considerations. On the day of the surrender there was not a single morsel of food in the fortress, and no breakfast could be supplied to the men.  
"Nothing positive is known yet as to the terms of surrender, but presumably they had to surrender unconditionally, and General Kusmanek and Tamassay (chief of the Honved forces) were taken prisoners with all the garrison. Under them were the Honved division of Varszew, the East Galician Landwehr, the Northern Hungarian and Galician Landsturm, the Hungarian artillery division, and the first artillery detachment of the First Austrian Landwehr.  
"Fortress Surroundings.  
"Events have developed around Przemyśl more quickly than was expected. During the last month it was ascertained that the Russians had built counter-fortifications all around the fortress even in the direction of their own territory, preparing for all eventualities. In fact, the Russians built a new fortress all around the besieged territory. The fortifications were so constructed as to constitute an impenetrable obstacle to inward attacks, just the counter-form of the fortifications and defensive works of the fortress itself. The Russian ring was constructed exclusively against Przemyśl with unparalleled skill and rapidity, and with all available means of modern warfare.  
"On the west a well-fortified, defending line and on the south a large Russian army stood in the way of any attempt to relieve Przemyśl. In addition, the roads leading towards Russia were well fortified, the fact of the fortress being cut off was proved. This was the military situation of the fortress during the last weeks.  
"The last sortie was directed towards the east, and was undertaken, not with the view of effecting the relief of the fortress but to find out if the surrounding Russian force was as strong towards Grodek and Lemberg as in the other directions, and whether the Russians had fortified their positions in the Grodek direction as well as to the south and west of the fortress.  
"Railways Blown Up.  
"With regard to provisions, the fortress was well supplied at the outset, but the stores were consumed at the time of the first investment, which lasted until October 11. On that date the fortress was relieved, and General Borovick entered the fortress with his army. The railway lines had been blown up by the retreating Russians. On the Galician roads it was impossible to transport anything at that time, and this fact obliged us to provision the army fighting to the east of Przemyśl from the stores of the fortress. The army being cut off from all other points of supply.  
"It was thus necessary to draw provisions from the ample stores of Przemyśl in the hope that as soon as the railway was reconstructed the stores could be replaced. The railway line was reconstructed, and on October 22 the first trains began to move towards the fortress.  
"At the end of ten days, however, and before the deficiencies could be

## AMBASSADOR PAGE BEING OVERWORKED

War Has Increased Duties of American Embassy Tenfold.

## LOTS OF NEW DUTIES

In Addition to Minister Many Army Officers Are in Charge.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
LONDON, May 2.—Under the stress of war, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have all entrusted their affairs in Great Britain to the American ambassador, thus piling an extraordinary burden upon Ambassador Page and making it necessary to enlarge the embassy staff. American affairs alone, with the thousands of controversies and claims arising from interrupted shipping and the stubborn citizenship cases encountered daily, would be troublesome enough. But in addition to these the American ambassador and his assistants are looking after the interests of thousands of Germans and Austrians interned in England and are concerned with the business matters of enemies of England who cannot communicate with this island except through a neutral agency.  
William Buckner is the special attaché of the American embassy in London, where he meets all inquiries and directs from the American embassy a crowd which would be burdensome at this time when the embassy is frequently crowded with Americans seeking passports.  
Travelers Need Help.  
German affairs are in charge of Edward G. Lowry, special attaché, who has an office in the German embassy building. Mr. Lowry has just recently returned from Germany where he arranged for the distribution of gifts and comforts among Englishmen interned there, through the agency of American consuls.  
Leland Edwards, who is a special attaché of the embassy, is assisting in caring for German affairs.  
At a time when travelers move between England and the continent with such difficulty and the passport work of the embassy is especially arduous, Charles E. Stange, second secretary, is in charge of this department which demands his entire time, as well as that of several assistants.  
Second Secretary J. Herbert Staller is entrusted with the handling of all matters which arise from England's active campaign against shipping. This department of the embassy's work is growing heavier every day, because of England's aggressive policy under the order to cancel all shipping trade to and from Germany.  
First Secretary Irvin Laughlin handles the diplomatic business of the embassy and is in constant conference with Ambassador Page. Second Secretary Edward Bell has charge of the general correspondence of the embassy, meets press representatives and visitors whose business cannot be referred directly to some special division of the embassy. Second Secretary Franklin A. Hunter, who is sent to London from Christiania on special duty, is Mr. Bell's assistant. Third Secretaries, Elbridge Gerry Greene and Eugene C. Shoecraft and Howard N. Barnes, additional secretaries detailed direct from the state department where he has had many years of experience, are in charge of code work, now unusually heavy because of the frequent interchange of lengthy notes between England and the United States.  
Sam B. Trissel and John T. Boiteau are additional secretaries detailed to interview visitors and direct inquiries to the proper departments. Clifford N. Cuyler, private secretary to Ambassador Page, France and Edward Hodson are resident clerks, sons of the late Charles Hodson, who was attached to the American embassy for many years. The Hodson brothers are permanent employees of the embassy who have passed their entire lives in the service of the United States and are an unfailing source of information concerning diplomatic affairs in London.  
Commander Powers Symington is naval attaché. Naval Constructor Louis B. McBride and Lieutenant John H. Towers, aviator, are also attached to the embassy. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Treadwell of the marine corps is another attaché. The army is represented at the London embassy by Lieutenant Colonel G. O. Squier and Lieutenant John G. Quakenbush. Captains A. M. Miller and W. A. Castle of the army are at the embassy temporarily awaiting assignment with the British army as observers.  
SOME ADVICE TO CRIMINALS.  
Even the Prevention of Going Naked and Unarmed Has Dangers.  
Pierre Jaume, the French detective who died recently, once traced a murderer within forty-eight hours with a clew save a trouser button. Such a feat seems almost incredible, but many criminals have been brought to justice through clever minds following up the very slightest clew.  
Suspicion was first awakened in the Crippen case by the spelling of the victim's name, "Elmore," with two "l's" on a forged letter. Bennett, of Yarmouth, notoriety, was traced through a laundry mark on a piece of linen, and Orocks, who murdered a constable at Dalton in 1884, was brought to the scaffold by an initial on a chisel.  
So, if you want to be a criminal, you had better go out naked and unarmed. Even then some special constable might take note of you.—London Chronicle.  
A Wonder Trip.  
"Now, hubby, we positively must go to the Panama-Pacific exposition. They say it's a wonder trip."  
"It will be, if you go—a constant wonder where the daily expenses are coming from."

## PEACE WOULD BE A PERIL," SAYS HALL CAINE

Despite Fighting, Savings Deposits and Banking of Earnings Increase.

## IS A RICH COUNTRY

Natural Resources of Nation Far Ahead of Other European Countries.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
VIENNA, May 2.—The official Freudenblatt publishes an article by the director of the Allgemeine Verkehrsbank on the financial defensive power of Austria-Hungary in which he asserts that the economic system of the dual monarchy has proven and will prove equal to the great tasks imposed upon it by the war.  
To the most intensive exploitation of the available working forces, to the willing submission of the people to national regulation of nourishment, and to the sound basis of the industrial and economic life, he said, is due to the fact that "nowhere a trace of a crisis shows itself."  
Pointing to the success of the Austria-Hungarian war loan, he notes that the decrease in bank deposits as a result of this loan amounted to only three per cent, or 800 million crowns, (\$150,000,000) in view of total deposits of twenty billion crowns, justifies the assertion that the war loan for the greater part was paid out from the economic reserves, so that the deposit accounts in Austria-Hungarian banks remain intact.  
"As a matter of fact," he continues, "the deposits in the larger Viennese private banks, not considering the postal savings bank, increased during the first two months of 1915 by 114 million crowns, i. e., 7.1 per cent. This rate was undoubtedly higher in the provinces."  
A further war loan is at the moment not a matter of actual necessity, but it is certain if a new appeal to the people should be necessary, the next war loan would be floated on terms even more favorable than the first. For the present, however, provision has been made for immediate needs by the issuance of 3 1/2 billion.  
"In case a longer duration of the war has to be reckoned with, and if the costs are estimated at twelve billion crowns, the country would have to raise additional taxes of about 100 million."  
National Debt.  
"The Austria-Hungarian debt at the end of 1914 amounted to 13 billion crowns, of which 10 billion comprised railroad mortgages, so that more than half of the national debt consisted of productive expenditures. The budget records of the two countries since 1900 increased nearly three billion. In Austria the annual taxable income of the people when estimated last year nearly seven billion. The wealth of the people of Austria is estimated at 190 billion crowns. The normal value of the agricultural production has risen to nearly five billion yearly. The elasticity of the state budget for both monarchies therefore permits the covering of the interest requirements of the war costs without any injury whatever to the economic life of the country."  
The article controverts the assertion that Austria-Hungary is meeting its money requirements in connection with the war by drawing on the Austria-Hungarian bank, and points out that the financial department had received money neither from that bank nor from the postal savings bank, but that in issuing the war loan it had relied upon an Austrian bank syndicate, which together with a Hungarian syndicate of equal rank was available for the credit requirements of the entire country and would show itself equal to any further tasks.  
The industries done to the economic life of Austria-Hungary by this terrible war," he says, "are infinitesimal compared with those wrought in the other countries, because the economic life of this country is based chiefly on its own home resources, and because our part in the affected international traffic is only modest."  
The article concludes as follows: "That the monetary authorities had to adapt themselves to conditions and build up its economic system from its own resources proves of great advantage now. The war has drawn the powerful means for the conduct of the war from her own national resources and will also be strong enough to meet the great tasks of the ensuing peace."

## WAR ELIMINATES CRIME IN PARIS

Notorious "Apaches", the World's Worst Criminals, Have Disappeared.

## NATION SERIOUS NOW

Frontier Needs Have Done Away With Frivolity and Passion for Vice.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
PARIS, May 27.—Never has Paris seen so little frivolity and disorder as during the first six months of war. Only two criminal acts were committed during that period and only one of them was of capital importance—a divorce murder.  
"The police have little to do," says Prefect of Police Laurent to the Associated Press. "The public itself maintains order. For instance, the other night a moving picture show produced a Chinese dance resembling tango, which had escaped the notice of the police censor, the audience repaid our omission by loudly hissing the film. Even our Mardi-Gras, an occasion which generally gives rise to hundreds of arrests, everyone decently accepted the prohibition of masks and confetti; the police had no occasion to interfere."  
The absence of crime is due primarily of course to the elevation of sentiment by the tragic crisis of war. There's no place in our minds for things that are base and vile while we have before us so many examples of heroism and sacrifice, and this applies to classes whose state of mind is not always fit for close analysis. When a man is flattered that he possesses an admirable quality that he knows he totally lacks, he immediately turns to himself. Thus the turbulent elements of the population look to their account part of the people that was bestowed upon Paris for its bearing at the outbreak of the war and they seem to be really taking a little pride in helping to justify it.  
"Secondary values are the elimination of the crime-producing elements—misery and vice and the turning of passion from its usual objects—to the frontier. There was never less misery in Paris. In normal times many unfortunate people are out of the reach

## NO FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Cost of Living Not as High as Reported in England; Times Good.

## GOOD TIME TO BUY

ONE PRICE! FULL VALUES! TERMS TO SUIT!

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)  
LONDON, April 21.—An American banker who has just returned from Berlin, talked with a party of English newspapermen on his arrival in London. He gave them rather a different idea of the state of affairs in Berlin than that conveyed by most of the English newspaper comment. He said:  
"You English should not be deceived by newspaper statements reaching you from various continental points to the effect that Germany is on the brink of starvation. I have just closed my house in the fashionable residential part of Berlin. My household budget was not more than 25 per cent higher on March 19 than it was a year ago. Various staple articles of food and clothing as they do in London—but hardly one is beyond the reach of the ordinary middle-class householder, or even of the humbler classes. Everybody must have a bread ticket, and there is no shortage of bread. My family of four and two servants never used the whole of our tickets for the week. The potato-flour bread is only slightly less palatable than the old-time wheaten loaf.  
"At present, no German is capable even of dreaming of the possibility of defeat.  
"I find also a vast amount of foolish misapprehension in England about industrial conditions in Germany. Trade does not seem to be in the least materially debilitated. The shops appear to have their regular flow of customers. The coffee houses, the theatres, the concert halls, the picture palaces, and other establishments dependent on public patronage seem to be doing as well as eight months ago. The coffee houses which have cabarets are always crammed.  
Wages Good.  
"It is generally understood here that Germany is at the moment short of money. Labor? Unemployment is at almost non-existent. Wages are high. A skilled man who used to get only \$1 or \$1.25 a day can now earn \$2.50 or \$3. Everything connected with the output of manufacturing is working at almost capacity day and night, Sundays and holidays, without cessation. New factories have sprung up like mushrooms to produce goods heretofore imported from Germany.  
"A German friend of mine who used to make furniture and found his business temporarily shelved by the war is now making shrapnel, employing women and girls in place of the men who have gone to the front.  
"It is also wrong to conclude, as I sometimes read in the English newspapers, that Germany is so near the dogs of her resources that boys of 15 are being dragged into the army. Nothing of the sort. A German lad of my acquaintance, a fine athletic fellow of 15, has not been summoned, although he is ready to volunteer. They do not need him.  
"In short, to the casual observer, there is no outward sign that Germany is on the verge of a famine in either men, provisions, munitions or money. The plentifulness of money is almost the only 'bluff' that Germany is putting up. The money so plentifully in circulation is paper currency of value as low as 25 cents, flowing from the imperial treasury like water.  
"The Germans in my judgment, thanks to far-sighted precautionary measures and natural frugality, can never be starved into surrender. They can be inconvenienced—they are now—but that is a different thing."

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(Continued On Page Three.)

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We will put our case in your hands. It's simply this:

We want to interest you in either a Columbia Grafonola, Victor Victrola or an Edison Phonograph, but we do not wish to recommend one more highly than the other two. They are all good. So we have decided to let you judge for yourself. If you will step into our store whenever it is convenient, we will be glad to entertain you with some of our favorite pieces, playing them in turn on all three machines, in order that you may choose by accurate comparison the one you like the best. Come in and bring the family with you. Let the majority vote decide for you.

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### GOOD TIME TO BUY

ONE PRICE! FULL VALUES! TERMS TO SUIT!

Porch and Lawn Furniture

This season our assortment in Porch and Lawn Furniture is the largest we have ever offered; every style in fibre and wood is represented

4-foot Fumed Oak Swings at	\$4.00
5-foot Fumed Oak Swings at	\$6.00
5-foot Fibre Porch Swings at	\$11.00
6-foot Fibre Porch Swings at	\$13.50

This Fibre Rush Rocker can be used on the porch or in the living room and looks equally well in either place. Our special price on same, \$3.00

### Century Refrigerators

\$1 Down and \$1 per Week

The Century is the very utmost in refrigerator perfection. The wonderful dry-air circulating system is something no other make can give. It keeps food fresh, sweet and wholesome by keeping it not only cold, but DRY. Matches will strike easily after being inside overnight. Ordinary kinds are damp and musty. The Century is germ-proof.

17c a Day for Refrigerator or 17c for Wasted Ice?

Our easy terms make it possible for you to own this magnificent Century for payments of 17 cents a day. In the heat of summer it will save you almost that much ice. One or two seasons' use will pay for it in ice economy and it will last a lifetime. Come, see the details of construction—the sanitary features—the convenience and beauty it possesses.

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